

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Captain Courjollies and the officers of the French warship visited the Pali yesterday.

Ed Towse, formerly of the Star and of American papers, is now in full charge of the news department of the ADVERTISER.

H. M. Whitney will issue an extraordinary number of the Planters' Monthly with a full account of yesterday's meeting.

Mrs. S. G. Wilder says that the present Hilo Hotel is not a bad one at all. She was well satisfied with the accommodations.

The French government has acknowledged the receipt of the President Carnot condolence resolutions adopted by the Hawaiian Councils.

A new kind of plaster, called Alpine, will be used on the Punahoa building. Before it is applied the laths must be soaked in water forty hours.

M. Johnson, W. Strong and Ira Van Camp are here from the Coast looking for a business location. They have handled clothing and furnishing goods.

In the absence of Judge Perry, Luther Wilcox presided in the District Court yesterday. Mrs. Nakunina took his place as interpreter in the Circuit Court.

D. W. Corbett, the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., left for Hawaii yesterday as a guest of Henry Waterhouse. The latter goes on a brief business trip.

Mons. Verleye, French Commissioner, and W. M. Gifford, chancellor, have paid official visits to the French war vessel and were accorded the usual salutes.

James F. Morgan is still rusticated on his coffee plantation on Hawaii. He writes that he is enjoying himself immensely, but does not mention the date of his return.

Mr. Hoffman, the new superintendent of the electric company, is introducing the metropolitan style of advertising with lights. His first effort created quite a sensation at Fort and Hotel streets Saturday night.

Lieutenant Silleman, of H. B. M. S. Hyacinth, will give an address this evening, at 7:30, in Harmony Hall, on King street, entitled "The Garden of the Soul, and How to Cultivate It." Young men are specially invited to attend.

The old stone church at Waimea, Kauai, which was built by Father Rowell, and which has so long stood unoccupied, has been put again to use. It is now the place of meeting for the foreign religious society which has lately been organized there.

On account of the non-arrival of material and furnishings the opening of Kamehameha Girls' School is postponed to December 19th. Pupils accepted will be received on the Saturday previous to that date, being the 15th. The 19th is Founder's Day.

## Funeral of Miss Strain.

The funeral of Miss L. M. Strain yesterday afternoon was attended by a large number of friends. The metallic casket was covered with varied floral tributes. Rev. F. M. Hutchins was the clergyman and spoke most feelingly. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. A. Wall, J. Pope, Howard, Henry Giles, W. E. Wall, W. Love, E. R. Stackable, R. Turner and A. F. Wall.

The remains were placed in the Pavy vault at Nuananu cemetery to await advice from the family on the Coast.

## Fisherman Drowned.

The corpse of a Chinese fisherman drifted ashore at Maiala bay the night of the 3d.

The man, with two others, was handling a net in a canoe. They were capsized. Two managed to reach shore by swimming. The sheriff investigated, and learned that the drowning was entirely accidental.

## Another Birthday Celebration.

Not to be outdone by the Japanese, the Chinese residents will have a birthday celebration of their own today. The occasion to be honored is sixty-first anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of China's mother. Chinatown will be decorated, fireworks will be exploded, and a general good time will be had by the Chinese residents today.

## A War Correspondent.

Walter G. Smith has gone to Japan to be war correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle. He mentions this in his application to Minister King, through Minister Hatch, for a certificate of special rights of citizenship in Hawaii. The certificate will be sent to Yokohama.

## CONGRESS OF THE PLANTERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

trifling pretext. The demagogic element among the laborers kindles and keeps alive an antagonistic sentiment against employers which would be non-existent but for the efforts of the agitators, and when the specially retained counsel of the Japanese government in open Court justifies the most flagrant outrages by laborers—as was done in the case of the trial of some strikers from Ewa plantation in September last—the possibility of controlling the badly disposed among the laborers becomes a work of extreme difficulty. It is needless to state that such lawlessness and tendency to strike as that which is sometimes betrayed by the Japanese would not be tolerated in their own country, and would appear to have been bred of the comparative comfort in which they find themselves in this country. For this tendency to strike the only remedy possible is the introduction of some other class of labor to supplement the Japanese, and it is to be most earnestly hoped that this other class can be procured.

The desertion of contract men has been, to a great extent, checked by the pass-book system brought into use this year with the assistance of the Japanese Consular officials and inspectors, and if the plantation managers will rigidly adhere to the agreements made by them, and to the instructions given them, there is no doubt a stop will be put to the desertions. As in every other matter of a similar nature, community of action is necessary, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of the whole body of planters none may be found who are not in sympathy with the pass-book system.

## GENERAL.

Your Committee believes it to be possible in different ways to confine the agricultural laborers specially brought here for field labor to agricultural occupations, but in no way can this better be done than by a universal registration law. Arguments against such a law have been frequently and forcibly made, but they do not alter the fact that the proper and thorough carrying out of such a law would enable the Government to control the occupations of specially imported agricultural laborers, and to confine laborers to the engagements they had contracted. It is easily to be imagined that in isolated cases the enforcement of such a law would inflict hardship; but the same objection exists to many other laws. In a community like ours the injustice it would work would be lost sight of in the amount of benefit to be derived from it.

The suggestion recently made to the Government that we turn to Belgium for our labor supply—or a part of it—is one which should not be lightly acted upon, as Northern Europeans are unsuited, both by constitution and inclination, for general cane field work.

The precise number of agricultural laborers in these islands it is not possible to arrive at accurately, as all statistics of nationalities include traders and mechanics as well as field laborers. The following figures, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. B. Castle, Collector-General of Customs, may prove of interest, as showing the proportion of the nationalities from which the supply of imported labor is mainly drawn.

| Population, Chinese, males        |        |        |     |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| January 1, 1884.....              | 13,905 |        |     |
| Arrived, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, 883   |        | 774    |     |
| Departed, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, 883  |        | —      | 209 |
| Population Chinese, males,        |        |        |     |
| October 19, 1884.....             | 14,114 |        |     |
| Population Japanese, males,       |        |        |     |
| January 1, 1884.....              | 20,913 |        |     |
| Arrived, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, 883   |        | 19,266 |     |
| Departed, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, 1883 |        | —      | 963 |
| Population Japanese, males,       |        |        |     |
| October 19, 1884.....             | 21,878 |        |     |
| Population Portuguese, males      |        |        |     |
| January 1, 1884.....              | 4,565  |        |     |
| Arrived, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, 1883  |        | 143    |     |
| Departed, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, 1883 |        | —      | 135 |
| Population Portuguese, males      |        |        |     |
| October 19, 1884.....             | 4,700  |        |     |

In response to a circular letter addressed to the managers of sugar plantations on these islands, figures have been received showing the number and nationality of laborers on each plantation. From these figures the following table has been compiled:

## MEN.

|                  | Under Contract | Under Contract | Not Under Contract | Total |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
| Hawaiians.....   | 704            | 708            | 1,502              |       |
| Portuguese.....  | 229            | 1,483          | 1,703              |       |
| Chinese.....     | 147            | 2,069          | 2,246              |       |
| Japanese.....    | 7,468          | 5,408          | 11,076             |       |
| Others.....      | 95             | 304            | 399                |       |
| Total males..... | 8,534          | 8,292          | 19,927             |       |

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

|                 | Under Contract | Under Contract | Not Under Contract | Total |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
| Hawaiians.....  | 27             | 2              | 2                  |       |
| Portuguese..... | 166            | —              | 276                |       |
| Chinese.....    | 16             | —              | —                  |       |
| Japanese.....   | 1,653          | —              | —                  |       |
| Others.....     | 26             | —              | 2                  |       |
| Total.....      | 1,888          | —              | 280                |       |

In comparing the table showing the population of the nationalities supplying our labor with that showing the number and nationality of the laborers engaged on sugar plantations, it must be borne in mind that the former table includes merchants, mechanics and all occupations as well as field laborers, and accounts only for arrivals in and departures from the islands, without taking mortality into consideration at all. It should also be considered that the month of October, when the labor statistics were compiled, is about the quietest month of the year on all sugar plantations, and is one especially in those districts where long spells of dry weather have been frequent, when the minimum of labor is reached. Figures compiled in January or February, when factories are working, would probably show a

greatly increased number of employees on sugar estates, and a corresponding increase in the number of the employed and the unemployed.

Coffee and other growing industries account for a large number of Japanese laborers, and the rice fields, of course, give occupation to hundreds of Chinese. Your committee has been unable to ascertain the number and nationality of laborers engaged in agricultural pursuits outside of sugar, that being a task which they had neither the machinery or time to accomplish.

## Cultivation.

Mr. Scott, chairman of the Committee on Cultivation, read a report that brought out considerable discussion. He thought that cane should be bought outright from small planters instead of having the share system, though the latter was satisfactory at Ewa. Mr. Scott is rather inclined to favor stripping, though he says there are many places in which it is not necessary. In wet districts, or where there are rats or borers it is imperative.

Mr. Morrison is strongly a non-stripper. It costs \$10 an acre and does not contribute to the result. Mr. Lowrey agreed with Mr. Morrison, but said Mr. Scott might be right about wet sections. He had once paid \$19 an acre for stripping and found that much more of cane was trampled down.

Mr. Baldwin said it was a local question. In some places stripping is required, but not on plantations like Makawell or Ewa.

Chas. M. Cooke introduced the subject of 3x5, or patch planting, about which Manager Kinney is so enthusiastic. Mr. Goodale said the cane was fine, but the new method yet an experiment. The gentleman praised rose bamboo at the expense of Lahaina cane.

## Machinery.

There was much interest in Mr. Alexander Young's report on machinery. He spoke of the new Ewa mill and endorsed it. Mr. Baldwin said the Louisiana and Cuban planters were abandoning the two-roller mills. He said the planters here required more powerful machinery. Mr. Scott reiterated Mr. Young's favorable mention of the shredder or crusher. Mr. Marsden spoke instructively of clarifying.

## Mr. Frank P. Hastings.

In a few words each, Messrs. Jones, Atherton, Young, Armstrong and C. M. Cooke spoke of the efficient and valuable services of Mr. Frank P. Hastings in preserving the reciprocity treaty. The trustees were authorized to direct a testimonial to the Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

## In the Mill

On the subject of manufacturing, Mr. Morrison presented a paper bristling with facts and figures. A number of tables which will be published were included.

A long report on forestry was made by Andrew Moore. He handled the subject in a manner that evinced study and observation. Mr. Moore's conclusion was that unless the forests were saved, cultivation of the soil must inevitably cease. Everywhere, when the timber is removed, the water supply is cut off.

Mr. Marsden said the continued drought in the Hamakua district was caused by destruction of the forests. He urged the planters to move in the matter. Trees must be grown and preserved. Messrs. Cooke, Irwin and Baldwin spoke to the subject. All were very much in earnest about it. J. W. Colville gave some formulae on fertilizers.

## The Coffee Industry.

John W. Horner and E. Bernard made a trip around Hawaii to gather material for a report on coffee. They gave the most encouraging details, and speak glowingly of the condition and prospects of the industry. They speak of the successful cultivation of tea. Mr. Hall told of a recent visit to Kona, and gave some points on the berry trees. W. Y. Horner returns an account of coffee growing near Lahaina.

W. G. Irwin has planted coffee extensively near Waialeale, and it is doing well. He has Kona, Liberian and Peruvian trees. Both he and C. M. Cooke mentioned the great value of the blight-destroyers. Mr. Irwin told how the lady-bug had saved a valley of trees for him.

Mr. Marsden, who is complimented by the planters for his energy and sound judgment, exhibited samples of native tobacco, sisal and sansevera. He has great faith in the fiber industry. Cansevera was also shown. This is the tanning material that grows without water.

## Finances.

F. M. Swanzy, treasurer, reported a balance on hand of \$170.07. The expenditures of the year were \$6,294.00. To this statement Mr. Swanzy added the following comment:

"In presenting this statement I am pleased to be able to report that all the sugar plantations on the islands, with the exception of two, are now subscribers to the funds of this company. Of our personal subscribers, four have resigned during the past year and no new names have been added to take their places."

"All subscriptions have been paid to October, '94, with one exception. The balance of \$170.07 remaining in the treasury, is insufficient to meet the requirements of the ensuing year, and the company is asked to provide means for the defraying of the necessary expenses. The regular amount of these expenses is about \$3500, to which should be added a sum sufficient to meet incidental and unforeseen demands which are liable to arise at any time."

"The Planters' Labor and Supply Company has for some years been working for the benefit, not only of sugar planters, but the entire agricultural community of these islands, but up to the present it has been supported almost entirely by the subscriptions and contributions of sugar planters. At this day, when the coffee and true industries are benefiting to so great an extent by the work and the expenditures of this company, it would seem but right that they should have an opportunity to contribute to its funds, especially as the company has undertaken to pay half the salary and expenses of Mr. Koebel (the other half being paid by the Government), who is doing so much to discover the ene-

mies of the many pests and blights which afflict our coffee and fruit trees. The company is also negotiating for the services of the best agricultural chemist obtainable, with a view of having at hand the services of a capable scientist to determine all questions requiring scientific elucidation. These services, like those of Mr. Koebel and of the trustees of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, will be at the disposal of the agriculturists of these islands, and an effort should be made to induce all such agriculturists to become members of this company and subscribers to its funds."

## New Board.

These gentlemen were unanimously elected as trustees of the company for the ensuing year: Messrs. Irwin, Bolte, Swanzy, J. F. Hackfeld, Jones, Schaefer, Young, Baldwin and Atherton. The Board will meet at 10 this morning to elect officers, and will report to the company half an hour later. Among those attending the sessions yesterday were: H. M. Whitney, P. C. Jones, W. R. Castle, V. Knudsen, A. Young, Henry Deacon, C. M. Cooke, T. S. Kay, J. A. Scott, E. D. Baldwin, H. P. Baldwin, Jos. Marsden, L. Ahlborn, E. Suhr, W. J. Lowrie, W. W. Goodale, W. Easie, E. E. Olding, E. C. Olding, E. C. Shorer, H. Morrison, Andrew Moore, E. D. Tenney, F. A. Schaefer, A. H. Smith, W. H. G. Arneemann, John Hind and W. W. Hall.

## Second Day, November 5th.

These are the new officers elected this morning:

President—F. A. Schaefer.  
Vice-President—F. M. Swanzy.  
Treasurer—P. C. Jones.  
Secretary—C. Bolte.  
Auditor—J. B. Atherton.

The Trustees recommended an assessment of 5 cents a ton for current expenses, and an additional 5 cents if the experimental station was established. The majority are in favor of the station. There was quite a discussion on labor.

## Invited to Exhibit.

The Republic of Hawaii has been invited to send an exhibit to the Atlanta, Ga., cotton and industrial exposition next year. The displays made at Chicago and San Francisco gave the islands wide advertisement and brought tourists and investors. The invitation from the famous Southern city will be carefully considered by the Cabinet.

## Golden Rule BAZAAR.

## Xmas! Xmas!! Xmas!!!

Don't forget this is the store for all kinds of presents.

SEAL, ALLIGATOR AND CALF SKIN. PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS.

## Diaries 1895.

PRESENTATION BOOKS of all descriptions at Publisher's prices.

## I X L Pocket Knives

REES & SON'S PAINTS AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

## Calendars and Booklets.

HAND SEWING MACHINES \$8.50 and \$12.00.

## DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

## TOYS AND GAMES.

## BASE BALL AND LAWN TENNIS.

## FINE SOCIETY PAPETERIES AND STATIONERY.

## Hair Brushes and Combs.

## VELOCIPEDES AND WAGONS.

## GUITARS from \$4.00 up.

This store is absolutely a CASH STORE and prices are cash prices.

W. F. REYNOLDS, PROPRIETOR.

1597-2m

## Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

## CHLOROXYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE—

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD said publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLOROXYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, 3 July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, cures a cold, refreshing sleep, without HEADACHE, and INCREASES the power of the system with exhausted, in the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT THAT IT ACTS AS A CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, CALLED TWO DOZENS COMPLETELY CURED MEN OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is the ONLY REMEDY for CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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## BY AUTHORITY.

Members of the Tax Appeal Boards Commissioned by the Minister of Finance for 1894.

## HONOLULU.

Jas. A. Kennedy, J. T. Waterhouse, Jr.

## EWA AND WAIALAE.

L. K. Hahalanui, L. L. McCandless.

## WAIALUA.

Alfred Kaili, Henry Wharton.

## KOAULA.

David Kekoa, Moses Nakuanu.

## KOAULAPOKO NO. 1.

Edwin Baskerville, Wm. McGowan.

## KOAULAPOKO NO. 2.

James Stewart, James Kanoo.

## KAUAI.

Col. Geo. De la Vergne, H. D. Wishard.

## MOLOKAI.

H. McCorriston, H. Peelus.

## LAHAINA AND LANAI.

Thos. Forsyth, A. Pali.

## WAILUKU.

G. Armstrong, S. Kapu.

## MAKAWAO.

H. B. Bailey, D. D. Baldwin.

## HANA.

F. Wittrock, C. E. Lake.

## SOUTH HILO.

C. H. Wetmore, W. S. Terry.

## NORTH HILO.

Thos. McKinley, Geo. Kittle.

## HAMAKUA.

M. V. Holmes, Geo. Hardy.

## SOUTH KOHALA.

Wm. Hookunui, Geo. Lincoln.

## NORTH KOHALA.

E. C. Bond, Henry Renton.

## NORTH KONA.

J. D. Ackerman, D. Makinai.

## SOUTH KONA.

John David, John Keaha.

## KAU.

J. H. S. Martin, Chas. Macumber.

## PUNA.

J. Reinhardt, Henry Lyman.

(Signed) S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Nov. 21, 1894.

1600-3w

## ACT 14.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LANDS, AND PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINT